

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1862.

NUMBER 135.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.
BY HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES HOLT, URBAN BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines close matter, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.

1 square, 1 day, \$1.00;
do do 3 days, 1 week, 2.00;
do do 2 weeks, 3.00;
do do 4 weeks, 4.00;
do do 2 months, 5.00;
do do 6 months, 6.00;
do do 12 months, 8.00;

do do 60 per cent advance on 1 square.

1 column, month, \$1.00;
do do 6 months, 1.50;
do do 1 year, 2.00;
do do 2 years, 3.00;
do do 3 years, 4.00;
do do 4 years, 5.00;
do do 5 years, 6.00;
do do 6 years, 7.00;

do do 7 years, 8.00;

do do 8 years, 9.00;

do do 9 years, 10.00;

do do 10 years, 11.00;

do do 11 years, 12.00;

do do 12 years, 13.00;

do do 13 years, 14.00;

do do 14 years, 15.00;

do do 15 years, 16.00;

do do 16 years, 17.00;

do do 17 years, 18.00;

do do 18 years, 19.00;

do do 19 years, 20.00;

do do 20 years, 21.00;

do do 21 years, 22.00;

do do 22 years, 23.00;

do do 23 years, 24.00;

do do 24 years, 25.00;

do do 25 years, 26.00;

do do 26 years, 27.00;

do do 27 years, 28.00;

do do 28 years, 29.00;

do do 29 years, 30.00;

do do 30 years, 31.00;

do do 31 years, 32.00;

do do 32 years, 33.00;

do do 33 years, 34.00;

do do 34 years, 35.00;

do do 35 years, 36.00;

do do 36 years, 37.00;

do do 37 years, 38.00;

do do 38 years, 39.00;

do do 39 years, 40.00;

do do 40 years, 41.00;

do do 41 years, 42.00;

do do 42 years, 43.00;

do do 43 years, 44.00;

do do 44 years, 45.00;

do do 45 years, 46.00;

do do 46 years, 47.00;

do do 47 years, 48.00;

do do 48 years, 49.00;

do do 49 years, 50.00;

do do 50 years, 51.00;

do do 51 years, 52.00;

do do 52 years, 53.00;

do do 53 years, 54.00;

do do 54 years, 55.00;

do do 55 years, 56.00;

do do 56 years, 57.00;

do do 57 years, 58.00;

do do 58 years, 59.00;

do do 59 years, 60.00;

do do 60 years, 61.00;

do do 61 years, 62.00;

do do 62 years, 63.00;

do do 63 years, 64.00;

do do 64 years, 65.00;

do do 65 years, 66.00;

do do 66 years, 67.00;

do do 67 years, 68.00;

do do 68 years, 69.00;

do do 69 years, 70.00;

do do 70 years, 71.00;

do do 71 years, 72.00;

do do 72 years, 73.00;

do do 73 years, 74.00;

do do 74 years, 75.00;

do do 75 years, 76.00;

do do 76 years, 77.00;

do do 77 years, 78.00;

do do 78 years, 79.00;

do do 79 years, 80.00;

do do 80 years, 81.00;

do do 81 years, 82.00;

do do 82 years, 83.00;

do do 83 years, 84.00;

do do 84 years, 85.00;

do do 85 years, 86.00;

do do 86 years, 87.00;

do do 87 years, 88.00;

do do 88 years, 89.00;

do do 89 years, 90.00;

do do 90 years, 91.00;

do do 91 years, 92.00;

do do 92 years, 93.00;

do do 93 years, 94.00;

do do 94 years, 95.00;

do do 95 years, 96.00;

do do 96 years, 97.00;

do do 97 years, 98.00;

do do 98 years, 99.00;

do do 99 years, 100.00;

do do 100 years, 101.00;

do do 101 years, 102.00;

do do 102 years, 103.00;

do do 103 years, 104.00;

do do 104 years, 105.00;

do do 105 years, 106.00;

do do 106 years, 107.00;

do do 107 years, 108.00;

do do 108 years, 109.00;

do do 109 years, 110.00;

do do 110 years, 111.00;

do do 111 years, 112.00;

do do 112 years, 113.00;

do do 113 years, 114.00;

do do 114 years, 115.00;

do do 115 years, 116.00;

do do 116 years, 117.00;

do do 117 years, 118.00;

do do 118 years, 119.00;

do do 119 years, 120.00;

do do 120 years, 121.00;

do do 121 years, 122.00;

do do 122 years, 123.00;

do do 123 years, 124.00;

do do 124 years, 125.00;

do do 125 years, 126.00;

do do 126 years, 127.00;

do do 127 years, 128.00;

do do 128 years, 129.00;

do do 129 years, 130.00;

do do 130 years, 131.00;

do do 131 years, 132.00;

do do 132 years, 133.00;

do do 133 years, 134.00;

do do 134 years, 135.00;

do do 135 years, 136.00;

do do 136 years, 137.00;

do do 137 years, 138.00;

do do 138 years, 139.00;

do do 139 years, 140.00;

do do 140 years, 141.00;

do do 141 years, 142.00;

do do 142 years, 143.00;

do do 143 years, 144.00;

do do 144 years, 145.00;

do do 145 years, 146.00;

do do 146 years, 147.00;

do do 147 years, 148.00;

do do 148 years, 149.00;

do do 149 years, 150.00;

do do 150 years, 151.00;

do do 151 years, 152.00;

do do 152 years, 153.00;

do do 153 years, 154.00;

do do 154 years, 155.00;

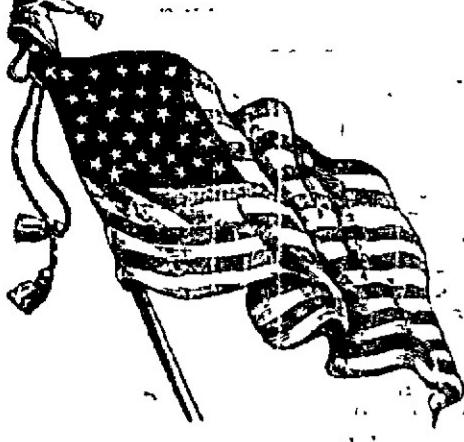
do do 1

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Aug. 21, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but sad before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL DIS-
TRICT CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention will be held in the city of Waterloo, on Wednesday, September 2d 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to Congress from the Second Congressional District. All loyal electors of this district, without regard to past political differences, who, in this hour of national trial and peril, will sustain the state and federal administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, until rebellion is crushed, traitors punished, the integrity of the Union preserved, and the supremacy of the constitution and laws enforced and respected throughout every state and territory included within the national boundaries, are invited to meet with the representatives in electing delegates to this convention.

Each Assembly and Senatorial district will be entitled to two delegates in said convention.

B. F. HOPKINS, W. M. GRISWOLD,
LUTHER A. COLE, H. H. GILES,
S. J. TODD, J. M. BURGESS.

Dated August 6, 1862.

Reported Resignation of McClellan.

There was a rumor in New York, yesterday, that General McClellan had resigned his commission in consequence of being withdrawn from James river. It is believed to be more than mere rumor.

Guerrillas in West Tennessee.

The steamers Sky-Luck and Collier were burned on the 18th, fifty miles above Fort Henry, by a band of 30 guerrillas. Clarksville has been taken by a force of about 600 strong, and they are advancing on Ft. Henry. Fort Donelson also in danger. There are only 150 efficient men there.

A portion of Gen. Dodge's forces, under Capt. Lynch, attacked a band of rebels on the Ohio river on the 18th, near Ladinger's Ferry, completely routing them, taking all their horses, ammunition, &c. The number of killed and wounded is not yet ascertained. The rebels abandoned everything. Negroes guided our cavalry.

It is evident that guerrilla warfare has commenced in earnest in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Cruelties of the Rebels.

One hundred and fifty-six of our Union prisoners arrived at Washington, yesterday, from Richmond, just released by the rebels. Among them are Paymaster Stackwell of Cleveland, W. V., Major of 1st Michigan regiment, Maj. Rainworth of 8th Illinois cavalry, and Adjutant Braxton of 1st Michigan cavalry. These include all the south-western officers released.

The returned prisoners add tenfold to the horrors we have already had accounts of in the way of rebel atrocities. It is said that their stories are so shocking as to be utterly incredible, were not the narrators of known credit.

Gen. Butler and the Foreign Consuls.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, has made his report to the government upon the points in the administration of affairs in New Orleans, and it stated that the President has approved its conclusions. He recommends the return to the consul of the Netherlands the \$800,000 seized by Gen. Butler; that the \$716,000 be returned to the French consul, and that a large amount of sugar and other merchandise be relinquished to the Greek, British and other foreign merchants domiciled in New Orleans, as, according to Mr. Johnson, these seizures cannot be justified.

CASUALTIES IN THE MONROE COMPANY.—The Monroe Sentinel gives the following as a complete list of the casualties in Captain Flood's company, third Wisconsin, at the battle of Slaughter's Mountain:

Killed.—A. Lovelace, corporal; D. Rourk, F. C. Reger, A. F. Crawford, Wm. Martin. Wounded.—Sergeant Collins, in the leg; Corporal Wilcox, arm and leg; G. Gans, leg; A. Warner, leg; J. W. Winans, thigh; E. S. Winans, hip.

COMMISSIONER AND SURGEON.—S. J. Todd of Beloit, has been appointed commissioner, and Dr. L. J. Bartow of this city, surgeon, for this county, under the order for a draft of the militia. It is ordered that Sheriffs, Commissioners and Surgeons proceed in the performance of their duties, although their counties may have furnished their quotas.

THE COUNTRY IS THE CITY.—Six hundred and forty excursionists arrived from Janesville yesterday, and about noon an equal number from Rockford. The city was fairly redolent of new moon bay, clover and other rural luxuries. The balcony of the Sherman House during the afternoon presented an array of suburban beauty which was quite refreshing.—Chicago Tribune.

In a city as full of unpleasant odors and decayed or bedizened beauties as Chicago, we do not wonder that an eruption of fresh and healthy country people should attract attention and exterior compliment. The pure breezes of Rock prairie are in no greater contrast to the multifarious stenches of the swamp city than the natural glow and honest countenances of its inhabitants to the flaunting graces of the parvenues of Michigan avenue or the nymphs of Clark street.

CLOSE VOTING.—The article of the Illinois constitution, entitled "of Banks and Currency," was defeated by a majority of

Com. Parragu's Report.

FLAG SHIP HARTFORD,
BATON ROUGE, Aug. 7.

SIR:—It is one of the happiest moments of my life that I am enabled to inform the department of the destruction of the ram Arkansas, not because I held this iron-clad in such terror, but because the community did.

On the 4th inst., I sent the Tennessee up to Baton Rouge with provisions for Commander Porter and the gunboats stationed at that place. On the morning of the 5th, she returned with information that the enemy had made a combined attack upon Baton Rouge by the ram and two gunboats, the Webb and Music, and calling for assistance.

At daylight, the Hartford was underway for this place, with orders for the other vessels to follow me as fast as ready. It arrived here to day, at 12 m., in company with the Brooklyn, Westfield, Clinton, Jackson and Scio. I had sent the Cayuga up, agreeably to a request of Gen. Butler in consequence of the guerrillas firing into some of his transports.

On my arrival I was informed by Com. W. D. Porter that yesterday morning at four o'clock, the enemy's forces under Gen. Breckinridge attacked Gen. Williams, and drove in his pickets.

Gen. Williams' command had ample warning; all was prepared for him. The fight was continued with great energy on both sides until 10 a.m., by which time the enemy had been driven two or three miles, but unfortunately the gallant Gen. Williams was killed. Fortunately he had informed the Lieutenant Commanding, Ransom, the evening before of his plans, and requested him not to fire a gun until he noticed him, and when he did so, our gunboats opened with fine effect, throwing their shells directly in the midst of the enemy, producing great dismay and confusion among them.

Lieut. Ransom had an officer on the state house, which overlooked the adjacent country, and could direct the fire of the vessels. As soon as the enemy was repulsed Commander Porter with the gunboats went up the stream after the ram Arkansas, which was lying about five miles above, apparently afraid to take a share in the conflict. According to the preconcerted plan, as he came within gun shot he opened fire on her and probably soon disabled some of her machinery or steering apparatus, for she became unmanageable, continuing, however, to fire her guns at the Essex.

Com. Porter says he took advantage of her presenting a weak point towards him, and loaded his guns with incendiary shells. After his first discharge of these projectiles a gush of fire came out of her side, and from that moment it was discovered she was on fire, he continued his exertions to prevent the fire being extinguished. They backed her ashore, and made a line fast, which was soon burnt, and she swung off into the river, where she continued to burn until she blew up with a tremendous explosion, thus ending the career of the last iron clad on the Mississippi.

There were many persons on the banks of the river witnessing the fight, in which they anticipated a triumph for the Arkansans. I will leave a sufficient force of gunboats here to support the army, and will return to-morrow to N. O. and depart immediately for Ship Island with a light heart, feeling that I have left no bugbear to torment the communities of the Mississippi in my absence. Respectfully yours, ob't servt,

D. G. FARNAGAR,
Flag Officer Comdg.

Our Iron-Clad Fleet.

We venture to say that all our readers have heard a great deal more than they exactly understand about the magnitude of our iron-clad fleet. Every one knows that we have numerous manned vessels building and afloat, but hardly any one can tell how many or what they are. In to-day's Tribune we give a complete and correct description of this iron-clad fleet. It contains a clear account of the fleet afloat—the fleet building—and the fleet about to be commenced. Of the first, the Naugatuck, New Ironsides, Bonneche, Monitor and Galena, have been so much talked about that, except when we have had something new to say of them, we have dismissed them briefly. Attempts have been made to give an idea of the craft in course of construction, but they were neither classified nor accurate. A summary of the resources of this country in iron clad vessels, built and building is as follows:

Frigates, afloat.

Monitors, afloat.

Gunboats, afloat, (Galena and Naugatuck).

Gunboats on western rivers, afloat.

Manned, building.

Monitors, building.

For California, building.

Gunboats for the protection of Ohio and Indiana.

Mississippi gunboats.

To be plated with 6-inch iron.

gunboat to be built at the navy yard.

gunboat at New York (Thirteenth street).

gunboat at Boston.

gunboat at Philadelphia.

Vessel supposed to be building secretly by Mr. Erickson.

2 new Ericsson vessels.

49

Of these, one building at Philadelphia, two at New York, one at Greenpoint—and possibly others—are to be exclusively iron.

The following is the actual force of our iron fleet afloat at present:

New Ironsides, 3,000,000. Oiler and Men, gun.

Naugatuck, 3,400 (about) 100

Monitor, 70 300

Galena, about 1,000 100

Otsego, 1,000 100

Concord, 100 100

Coronet, about 800 100 15

Colo., 800 100 15

Mound City, 800 100 15

Chesapeake, 800 100 15

O. T. Jr., 800 100 15

Choctaw, 500 100 15

Total 16,370 1,500 100

There may be one or two more of smaller dimensions, but these are the most important. The Roanoke is the only craft among them not manned and ready for immediate service.

It requires no elaboration to give importance to these facts. A little over a year ago, the London Times reproached us for not thinking of building iron-clad vessels.

It may not be agreeable to it to observe how apt scholars we are when we choose to learn.

That England should be able to have, "by the end of 1862," fifteen iron-clad vessels, which cannot do anything but fight in over 25 feet of water, may be a matter of congratulation to the people of Great Britain; but that the United States should have 50 manned craft, which can fight in salt or fresh water, and disappear to the very surface when necessary, may also be a fact worthy of their consideration.

We may repeat that, although our summary of vessels is complete up to this day, it may be very far short of being so six weeks hence.—N. Y. Tribune.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY relating to the pay of soldiers in hospitals, or on furlough, should be addressed to the Paymaster General; relating to back pay and \$100 bounty of deceased soldiers, to the Second Auditor; relating to the pay of deceased steersmen or other employees of the Quartermaster's department, or for the pay of horses killed or lost in the service, to the Third Auditor; relating to the pay and bounty of persons in the marine or naval service, to the Fourth Auditor; and to the Adjutant General.

ACADEMY OF ARTS, Adjutant Gen. Wisconsin.

WELL DONE.—It is said that out of the class of sixteen which graduated at Beloit College this year, one-third have already enlisted and taken their places in the army of the Union. A large number of the under-graduates have also enlisted.

Opposites frequently go together; chills

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Oconto Union Passenger Depot.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

St. Paul, Aug. 20.

The Indians in Muneca, Minnesota, exasperated at the non-reception of money due from the government, attacked the whites in the town of Ackton, and killed several both men and women. Several are also reported massacred at Tower agency. The settlers are much alarmed and coming down the Minnesota river in crowds. Four companies of troops under command of Gen. Sibley have been ordered to move immediately to the scene of disturbance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

Under the authority of the act of July 14th to aid the construction of railroads and telegraph lines to the Pacific ocean, the Secretary of the Interior has appointed the following named gentlemen to be commissioners, in conjunction with the other commissioners named in the act:

Sam'l G. Tilden and Henry F. Poor of New York, Wm. D. Griswold of Indiana, Robert W. Latham, of the District of Columbia and Dr. O. M. Wasencrea of California.

POOLESVILLE, Md., Aug. 19.

Special to Herald.—The following narration was given me by a civilian who arrived from Richmond Sunday. He left Richmond last Wednesday, the 13th inst., traveling to Sexton's Junction, 27 miles north of the city, by private conveyance, thence by rail to Gordonsville, and then on foot to the Potomac. At the time he left, troops were pouring out of the city on the Virginia Central railroad in such numbers that it was impossible for civilians to procure passage. All troops around Richmond were in motion towards the north, while others were passing through in cars from the south, supposed to be part of the army between Petersburg and the city. It was known at that time that McClellan had begun the evacuation of Harrison's Landing.

Arriving at Sexton's junction, he saw large encampments extending from the south side of the Pamunkey river to several miles north of the junction, and also from the junction in a westerly direction, up the valley of the North Anna river, small camps were visible at several localities along the railroad from the junction to the crossing of the common road from Fredericksburg, where another large body was also encamped. At Louisa court house was another large body, and thence Gordonsville, several regiments were strung along the road in camps, every 2 or 3 miles from Gordonsville, where there were not less than 6 or 7 regiments. A heavy force could be seen camping on the hills stretching to the north east, then in the direction of Orange court house. He stopped 10 hours at Gordonsville, and during that time saw not less than 10 trains arrive over the Central railroad from the south and the Charlottesville railroad from Lynchburg. Those from Richmond bringing troops and supplies.

There were many persons on the banks of the river witnessing the fight, in which they anticipated a triumph for the Arkansans. I will leave a sufficient force of gunboats here to support the army, and will return to-morrow to N. O. and depart immediately for Ship Island with a light heart, feeling that I have left no bugbear to torment the communities of the Mississippi in my absence. Respectfully yours, ob't servt,

D. G. FARNAGAR,

Flag Officer Comdg.

Our Iron-Clad Fleet.

We venture to say that all our readers have heard a great deal more than they exactly understand about the magnitude of our iron-clad fleet. Every one knows that we have numerous manned vessels building and afloat, but hardly any one can tell how many or what they are. In to-day's Tribune we give a complete and correct description of this iron-clad fleet. It contains a clear account of the fleet afloat—the fleet building—and the fleet about to be commenced. Of the first, the Naugatuck, New Ironsides, Bonneche, Monitor and Galena, have been so much talked about that, except when we have had something new to say of them, we have dismissed them briefly. Attempts have been made to give an idea of the craft in course of construction, but they were neither classified nor accurate. A summary of the resources of this country in iron clad vessels, built and building is as follows:

Frigates, afloat.

Monitors, afloat.

Gunboats, afloat, (Galena and Naugatuck).

Gunboats on western rivers, afloat.

Manned, building.

Monitors, building.

For California, building.

Gunboats for the protection of Ohio and Indiana.

Mississippi gunboats.

To be plated with 6-inch iron.

gunboat to be built at the navy yard.

gunboat at New York (Thirteenth street).

gunboat at Boston.

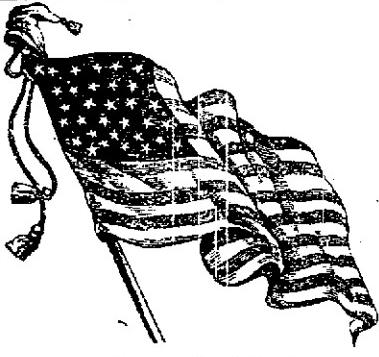
gunboat at Philadelphia.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Aug. 21, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL DIS-
TRICT CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention will be held in the city of Watertown, on Wednesday, September 24th 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to Congress from the Second Congressional District. All legal electors of the district, without regard to past political differences, who, in this hour of national trial and peril, will sustain the state and federal administrations in a vigorous prosecution of the war, until rebellion is crushed, traitors punished, the integrity of the Union preserved, and the supremacy of the constitution and laws enforced and respected throughout every state and territory included within the national boundaries, are invited to unite with the Republicans in electing delegates to this convention.

Each Assembly and Senatorial district will be entitled to two delegates in said convention.

B. F. HOPEINS, W. M. GRISWOLD,
LUTHER A. COLE, H. H. GILES,
S. J. TODD, J. M. BURGESS.
Dated August 6, 1862.

Reported Resignation of McClellan.

There was a rumor in New York, yesterday, that General McClellan has resigned his commission in consequence of being withdrawn from James river. It is believed to be more than mere rumor.

Guerrillas in West Tennessee.

The steamers Sky-Lark and Collier were burned on the 18th, fifty miles above Fort Henry, by a band of 30 guerrillas. Clarksville has been taken by a force of about 600 strong, and they are advancing on Ft. Henry. Fort Donelson is also in danger. There are only 150 efficient men there.

A portion of Gen. Dodge's forces, under Capt. Lynch, attacked a band of rebels on the Obion river on the 18th, near Ladingser's Ferry, completely routing them, taking all their horses, ammunition, &c. The number of killed and wounded is not yet ascertained. The rebels abandoned everything. Negroes guided our cavalry.

It is evident that guerrilla warfare has commenced in earnest in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Crucifixes of the Rebels.

One hundred and fifty-six of our Union prisoners arrived at Washington, yesterday, from Richmond, just released by the rebels. Among them are Paymaster Stackwell of Cleveland, W. V. Marx of 1st Michigan regiment, Maj. Rainwater of 8th Illinois cavalry, and Adjutant Bruot of 1st Michigan cavalry. These include all the south-western officers released.

The returned prisoners add tenfold to the horrors we have already had accounts of in the way of rebel atrocities. It is said that their stories are so shocking as to be utterly incredible, were not the narrators of known credit.

Gen. Butler and the Foreign Consuls.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, has made his report to the government upon the points in the administration of affairs in New Orleans, and it stated that the President has approved its conclusions. He recommends the return to the consul of the Netherlands the \$800,000 seized by Gen. Butler; that the \$716,000 be returned to the French consul, and that a large amount of sugar and other merchandise be relinquished to the Greek, British and other foreign merchants domiciled in New Orleans, as, according to Mr. Johnson, these seizures cannot be justified.

CASUALTIES IN THE MONROE COMPANY.—The Monroe Sentinel gives the following as a complete list of the casualties in Captain Flood's company, third Wisconsin, at the battle of Slaughter's Mountain:

Killed.—A. Lovelace.
Killed or Missing.—Corporal, D. Bourk, F. C. Reger, A. F. Crawford, Wm. Martin. Wounded.—Sergeant Collins, in the leg; Corporal Wilcox, arm and leg; G. Gans, leg; A. Warner, leg; J. W. Winans, thigh; E. S. Winans, hip.

COMMISSIONER AND SURGEON.—S. J. Todd of Beloit, has been appointed commissioner, and Dr. L. J. Barrows of this city, surgeon, for this county, under the order for a draft of the militia. It is ordered that Sheriffs, Commissioners and Surgeons proceed in the performance of their duties, although their counties may have furnished their quotas.

THE COUNTRY IN THE CITY.—Six hundred and forty excursionists arrived from Janesville yesterday, and about noon an equal number from Rockford. The city was fairly redolent of new mown hay, clover and other rural luxuries. The balconies of the Sherman House during the afternoon presented an array of suburban beauty which was quite refreshing.—Chicago Tribune.

In a city as full of unpleasant odors and decayed or bedizened beauties as Chicago, we do not wonder that an eruption of fresh and healthy country people should attract attention and extort compliments. The pure breezes of Rock prairie are in no greater contrast to the multifarious stenches of the swamp city than the natural glow and honest countenances of its inhabitants to the flaunting graces of the parvenues of Michigan avenue or the nymphs of Clark street.

CLOSE VOTING.—The article of the Illinois constitution, entitled "of Banks and Currency," was defeated by a majority of 222 votes in a poll of 233,000.

Opposites frequently go together; chills and fever are generally associated.

Com. Farragut's Report.

FLAG SHIP HARTFORD, BATON ROUGE, Aug. 7.
SIR:—It is one of the happiest moments of my life that I am enabled to inform the department of the destruction of the ram Arkansas, not because I held this iron-clad in such terror, but because the community

On the 4th inst., I sent the Tennessee up to Baton Rouge with provisions for Commander Porter and the gunboats stationed at that place. On the morning of the 5th, she returned with information that the enemy had made a combined attack upon Baton Rouge by the ram and two gunboats, the Webb and Music, and calling for assistance.

At daylight, the Hartford was under weigh for this place, with orders for the other vessels to follow me as fast as ready. It arrived here to-day, at 12 m., in company with the Brooklyn, Westfield, Clinton, Jackson and Scio. I had sent the Cayuga, agreeably to a request of Gen. Butler, in consequence of the guerrillas firing into some of his transports.

On my arrival I was informed by Com. W. D. Porter that yesterday morning at two o'clock, the enemy's forces under Gen. Breckinridge attacked Gen. Williams, and drove in his pickets.

Gen. Williams' command had ample warning; all was prepared for him. The fight was continued with great energy on both sides until 10 a.m., by which time the enemy had been driven two or three miles, but unfortunately the gallant Gen. Williams was killed. Fortunately he had informed the Lieutenant Commanding, Ransom, the evening before of his plans, and requested him not to fire a gun until he notified him, and when he did so, our gunboats opened with fire effect, throwing their shells directly in the midst of the enemy, producing great dismay and confusion among them.

Lieut. Ransom had an officer on the state house, which overlooked the adjacent country, and could direct the fire of the shells. As soon as the enemy was repulsed Commander Porter with the gunboats went up the stream after the ram, Arkansas, which was lying about five miles above, apparently afraid to take a share in the conflict. According to the preconcerted plan, as he came within gun shot he opened fire, and probably soon disabled some of her machinery or steering apparatus, for he became unmanageable, continuing, however, to fire her guns at the Essex.

Com. Porter says, he took advantage of her presenting a weak point towards him, and loaded his guns with incendiary shells. After his first discharge of these projectiles a gush of fire came out of her side, and from that moment it was discovered she was on fire, he continued his exertions to prevent the fire being extinguished. They backed her ashore, and made a line fast, which was soon burnt, and she swam off into the river, where she continued to burn until she blew up with a tremendous explosion, thus ending the career of the last ironclad on the Mississippi.

There were many persons on the banks of the river witnessing the fight, in which they anticipated a triumph for the Arkansans. I will leave a sufficient force of gunboats here to support the army, and will return to-morrow to N. O. and depart immediately for Ship Island with a light heart, feeling that I have left no bugbear to torment the communities of the Mississippi in my absence. Respectfully yours, your ob't servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Flag Officer Com'd.

Our Iron-Clad Fleet.

We venture to say that all our readers have heard a great deal more than they exactly understand about the magnitude of our iron-clad fleet. Every one knows that we have numerous mailed vessels building and afloat, but hardly any one can tell how many or what they are. In to-day's Tribune we give a complete and correct description of this iron-clad fleet. It contains a clear account of the fleet afloat—the fleet building—and the fleet about to be commenced. Of the first, the Naugatuck, New Ironsides, Roanoke, Monitor and Galena, have been so much talked about that, except when we have had something new to say of them, we have dismissed them briefly. Attempts have been made to give an idea of the craft in course of construction, but they were neither classified nor accurate. A summary of the resources of this country in iron clad vessels, built and building is as follows:

2 frigates, afloat.
1 Monitor, afloat.
2 gunboats, afloat, (Galena and Naugatuck).
2 gunboats on western rivers, afloat.
4 " " purchased and mailed.

Monitors, building.
Monitors, building, for the protection of Ohio and Indiana.

Special to Tribune.—Mr. Stanton stated, to-day, that the order for drafting to fill up the old regiments would be entered without fail by the first of September. The old regiments which have not been recruited up to their full strength, before that time, will at once be put by draft.

PORT MONROE, August 19.
Tribune's Letter.—The army is already in process of embarkation for another field of operation. Porter's corps performed a very rapid march from Yorktown, making the whole distance of near 30 miles in less than one day. The division of General Morris with the staff, reached Hampton yesterday afternoon, and the wagon train with the whole corps were comfortably encamped before night. This morning they took up their line of march to Newport News, from which place they will immediately embark. Sykes' division are already on board of transports. Sumner's corps, which formed the rear guard of the army, with French's brigade forming the extreme rear, arrived at Yorktown, yesterday, all safe, and will embark soon. The entire wagon train of this corps has arrived at Hampton.

WASHINGTON, August 20.
Special to Tribune.—Mr. Stanton stated, to-day, that the order for drafting to fill up the old regiments would be entered without fail by the first of September. The old regiments which have not been recruited up to their full strength, before that time, will at once be put by draft.

PORT MONROE, Aug. 19.
Tribune's Letter.—Gen. Heintzelman did not accompany the army in its move down the Peninsula, but struck off in another direction, towards the White House. His exact course and whereabouts were not known, but the common rumor was that he had gone off to look up a fight. He was accompanied by Averell's Cavalry, who stampeded a body of the enemy, some distance above. It is surmised that Gen. H. will make his appearance in the neighborhood of the White House or West Point.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.
Specials from Indianapolis say that the mayor of Henderson, Ky., has fled to the rebel army. The entire city council were arrested for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, but released upon resigning and giving bonds of \$6,000. The property of the mayor had been seized, and a new election ordered.

Several Indiana regiments, four companies of cavalry and one battery have already gone into Kentucky. Two other regiments were expected to leave last night.

Mr. Conger seems to take exception to my remarks about his "looking at Europe through glass spectacles." The man who sold pobbles came here during Mr. Conger's absence, and the presumption was, therefore, that Mr. Conger went away with his glasses on. It is an old saying that "there is nothing like leather," and it is not a violent presumption of Mr. Conger's that it might be used for spectacles. Mr. Conger appears to be looking through that medium at this time.

Mr. Conger finds fault with the English of my answer. I told the printer to put it into good English; if he made mistakes let them be amended by the court, but without costs.

Mr. Conger has something to say about my brothers-in-law; they are of age, and can fight their own battles. For their positions in the army they are no more ineligible to me than to Mr. Conger. Mr. Conger may have brothers-in-law; he has one, it is said, who is a resident of this city. I have no disposition to allude to him further, or disturb him in any manner.

Mr. Conger seems to take exception to my remarks about his "looking at Europe through glass spectacles." The man who sold pobbles came here during Mr. Conger's absence, and the presumption was, therefore, that Mr. Conger went away with his glasses on. It is an old saying that "there is nothing like leather," and it is not a violent presumption of Mr. Conger's that it might be used for spectacles. Mr. Conger appears to be looking through that medium at this time.

Mr. Conger finds fault with the English of my answer. I told the printer to put it into good English; if he made mistakes let them be amended by the court, but without costs.

Mr. Conger has something to say about my brothers-in-law; they are of age, and can fight their own battles. For their positions in the army they are no more ineligible to me than to Mr. Conger. Mr. Conger may have brothers-in-law; he has one, it is said, who is a resident of this city. I have no disposition to allude to him further, or disturb him in any manner.

Mr. Conger finds fault with the English of my answer. I told the printer to put it into good English; if he made mistakes let them be amended by the court, but without costs.

Mr. Conger has something to say about my brothers-in-law; they are of age, and can fight their own battles. For their positions in the army they are no more ineligible to me than to Mr. Conger. Mr. Conger may have brothers-in-law; he has one, it is said, who is a resident of this city. I have no disposition to allude to him further, or disturb him in any manner.

Mr. Conger finds fault with the English of my answer. I told the printer to put it into good English; if he made mistakes let them be amended by the court, but without costs.

Mr. Conger has something to say about my brothers-in-law; they are of age, and can fight their own battles. For their positions in the army they are no more ineligible to me than to Mr. Conger. Mr. Conger may have brothers-in-law; he has one, it is said, who is a resident of this city. I have no disposition to allude to him further, or disturb him in any manner.

Mr. Conger finds fault with the English of my answer. I told the printer to put it into good English; if he made mistakes let them be amended by the court, but without costs.

Mr. Conger has something to say about my brothers-in-law; they are of age, and can fight their own battles. For their positions in the army they are no more ineligible to me than to Mr. Conger. Mr. Conger may have brothers-in-law; he has one, it is said, who is a resident of this city. I have no disposition to allude to him further, or disturb him in any manner.

Mr. Conger finds fault with the English of my answer. I told the printer to put it into good English; if he made mistakes let them be amended by the court, but without costs.

Mr. Conger has something to say about my brothers-in-law; they are of age, and can fight their own battles. For their positions in the army they are no more ineligible to me than to Mr. Conger. Mr. Conger may have brothers-in-law; he has one, it is said, who is a resident of this city. I have no disposition to allude to him further, or disturb him in any manner.

Mr. Conger finds fault with the English of my answer. I told the printer to put it into good English; if he made mistakes let them be amended by the court, but without costs.

Mr. Conger has something to say about my brothers-in-law; they are of age, and can fight their own battles. For their positions in the army they are no more ineligible to me than to Mr. Conger. Mr. Conger may have brothers-in-law; he has one, it is said, who is a resident of this city. I have no disposition to allude to him further, or disturb him in any manner.

Mr. Conger finds fault with the English of my answer. I told the printer to put it into good English; if he made mistakes let them be amended by the court, but without costs.

Mr. Conger has something to say about my brothers-in-law; they are of age, and can fight their own battles. For their positions in the army they are no more ineligible to me than to Mr. Conger. Mr. Conger may have brothers-in-law; he has one, it is said, who is a resident of this city. I have no disposition to allude to him further, or disturb him in any manner.

Mr. Conger finds fault with the English of my answer. I told the printer to put it into good English; if he made mistakes let them be amended by the court, but without costs.

Mr. Conger has something to say about my brothers-in-law; they are of age, and can fight their own battles. For their positions in the army they are no more ineligible to me than to Mr. Conger. Mr. Conger may have brothers-in-law; he has one, it is said, who is a resident of this city. I have no disposition to allude to him further, or disturb him in any manner.

Mr. Conger finds fault with the English of my answer. I told the printer to put it into good English; if he made mistakes let them be amended by the court, but without costs.

Mr. Conger has something to say about my brothers-in-law; they are of age, and can fight their own battles. For their positions in the army they are no more ineligible to me than to Mr. Conger. Mr. Conger may have brothers-in-law; he has one, it is said, who is a resident of this city. I have no disposition to allude to him further, or disturb him in any manner.

Mr. Conger finds fault with the English of my answer. I told the printer to put it into good English; if he made mistakes let them be amended by the court, but without costs.

Mr. Conger has something to say about my brothers-in-law; they are of age, and can fight their own battles. For their positions in the army they are no more ineligible to me than to Mr. Conger. Mr. Conger may have brothers-in-law; he has one, it is said, who is a resident of this city. I have no disposition to allude to him further, or disturb him in any manner.

Mr. Conger finds fault with the English of my answer. I told the printer to put it into good English; if he made mistakes let them be amended by the court, but without costs.

Mr. Conger has something to say about my brothers-in-law; they are of age, and can fight their own battles. For their positions in the army they are no more ineligible to me than to Mr. Conger. Mr. Conger may have brothers-in-law; he has one, it is said, who is a resident of this city. I have no disposition to allude to him further, or disturb him in any manner.

Mr. Conger finds fault with the English of my answer. I told the printer to put it into good English; if he made mistakes let them be amended by the court, but without costs.

Mr. Conger has something to say about my brothers-in-law; they are of age, and can fight their own battles. For their positions in the army they are no more ineligible to me than to Mr. Conger. Mr. Conger may have brothers-in-law; he has one, it is said, who is a resident of this city. I have no disposition to allude to him further, or disturb him in any manner.

Mr. Conger finds fault with the English of my answer. I told the printer to put it into good English; if he made mistakes let them be amended by the court, but without costs.

Mr. Conger has something to say about my brothers-in-law; they are of age, and can fight their own battles. For their positions in the army they are no more ineligible to me than to Mr. Conger. Mr. Conger may have brothers-in-law; he has one, it is said, who is a resident of this city. I have no disposition to allude to him further, or disturb him in any manner.

Mr. Conger finds fault with the English of my answer. I told the printer to put it into good English; if he made mistakes let them be amended by the court, but without costs.

Mr. Conger has something to say about my brothers-in-law; they are of age, and can fight their own battles. For their positions in the army they are no more ineligible to me than to Mr. Conger. Mr. Conger may have brothers-in-law; he has one, it is said, who is a resident of this city. I have no disposition to allude to him further, or disturb him in any manner.

Mr. Conger finds fault with the English of my answer. I told the printer to put it into good English; if he made mistakes let them be amended by the court, but without costs.

Mr. Conger has something to say about my brothers-in-law; they are of age, and can fight their own battles. For their positions in the army they are no more ineligible to me than to Mr. Conger. Mr. Conger may have brothers-in-law; he has one, it is said, who is a resident of this city. I have no disposition to

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 5th, 1862:

Arrive. Depart.
Chicago, through, 11:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 1:45 P.M.
" " " 12:54 P.M. 2:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M.
Milwaukee, and way, 8:00 P.M. 12:30 A.M. 1:30 A.M.
Milwaukee, through, 12:54 P.M. 2:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M.
Madison, through, 3:10 A.M. 10:30 P.M. 1:30 A.M.
" & M. & P. Co., west, 8:00 P.M. 12:30 A.M. 1:30 A.M.
Menomonie, and way, 3:10 P.M. 9:30 A.M. 10:30 A.M.
Milwaukee, and way, 3:10 P.M. 9:30 A.M. 10:30 A.M.
Eastern mail via Milwaukee, 3:10 P.M. 9:30 A.M. 10:30 A.M.
Milwaukee, and Grand Haven, 3:10 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 1:45 P.M.
Overland mail to Madison leaves Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 4 A.M., and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 10 A.M.
Overland mail to Milwaukee leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 4 A.M., and arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 10 A.M.
Overland mail to St. Paul leaves Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 P.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Rock County will meet in Convention, by their delegates, at the Court Room, in Myer's Block, City of Janesville, on Wednesday, the 17th day of September, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate candidates for county officers.

The respective towns and wards will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Avon	2 Bradford
Beloit City, 1st ward	2 Beloit
" 2d ward	2 Johnson
" 3d ward	2 La Prairie
Town of Beloit	2 Lima
Gibraltar	2 Marion
Custer	2 Newark
Fulton	2 Portage
Harmony	2 Plymouth
Janesville	2 Spring Valley
" 3d ward	2 Tipton
" 4th ward	3 Union

Dated August 14th, 1862.

J. H. PEASE, Republican
A. M. CARVER, County Committee
W. A. NORTON,

WAR MEETING.

At the war meeting held at the Court Room, last evening, the committees appointed to procure subscriptions to the bounty fund reported as follows:

First Ward	\$864 00
Second Ward	565 00
Third Ward, \$421; House and Lot,	580 00
" 50; Fanning Mill, \$20,	491 00
Fourth Ward,	580 00

Mr. John Lawler stated that he had received a recruiting commission and was raising an Irish company in this city, and extended an invitation to all to come for ward and sign his muster roll.

Mr. G. S. Strasberger stated that a few gentlemen, (whose names were not furnished at the secretary), had contributed the hand-some sum of \$350 to be given to this Irish company in addition to the city and county bounties.

James Niel, esq., called for donations for the same purpose, and the following sums were given:

E J Goodspeed	\$10 A Hanson
I S Love	10 M Johnson
O J Dearborn	5 Jacob Nelson
J A Tice	5 Richard Brown
J W Plato	5 H S Gilman
H S Conger	10 Aug Oatman
David Noggle	10 C B Caldwell
Wm MacLean	10 H N Comstock
G F Mosley	10 S T Lockwood
D McKee	5 G Williams
J M Burgess	10 James Harris
Dr Maloney	10 E H Andrews
W G Wheelock	10 J Sutherland
I C Sloan	10 H A Patterson
S Holdridge Jr	10 J & Clark
C G Williams	10 C P Peterson
R B Treat	10 N Hanson
Levi Alden	10 J R Bennett
J Sinclair	10 J Ford
K W Bemis	10 W B Noyes
A P Prichard	10 Chas Moseley
J C Fredendall	10 Z Guild
J L Alden	10 A P Lovejoy
Parrish & Storey	10 J B Hume
J B Cassiday	10 R F Marshall
Dann & Carle	10 T H Foster
Miles Doran	10 J M May, one of
J Roberts	10 Nash & Cutts' bat
Dr Pendleton	10 grain separators
Michael Hays	10 D & L B Moore
Lewis Ericson	5 C Harrison
J H Balch	5 L M Gilman
N Swager	5

\$500

Mr. C. H. Conrad stated that he had agreed to give one dollar each to the first twenty-five men who should enlist in the Irish company, and that he would agree to give one dollar each to the second twenty-five men who should enlist in that company.

Mr. J. W. Story, who had also agreed to give one dollar each to the first twenty-five men who should enlist in that company, agreed to give one dollar each to the second twenty-five men who should enlist in that company, provided they would enlist to-morrow, (Aug. 21st).

Mr. G. S. Strasberger, who had also given largely to this company, agreed that he would give the company \$100, in case it should be filled up this week.

On motion of I. C. Sloan, A. C. Bates and James Niel were appointed a committee to collect the foregoing donations.

On motion of I. C. Sloan, the committee appointed to collect such donations were authorized to apportion the same to such number of persons enlisting in such company as they might think proper, provided that the same should be equally apportioned to each person so enlisting.

On motion of H. Richardson, it was resolved that the business men close their places of business to-morrow at 9 o'clock a.m., and devote the remainder of the day to recruiting volunteers; that 25 guns be fired from the court house hill between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock a.m., and that at the same time the church bells be rung. H. Richardson, R. B. Treat and James M. Burgess were appointed a committee to see that the above resolution be carried into effect.

J. B. Cassiday and C. G. Williams were appointed a committee to go to the town of Janesville and request its co-operation with the city in raising the quota of the city and town.

J. M. Haselton, H. W. Collins and John Lawler were appointed a committee to invite the Rev. John Conroy to address the citizens of Janesville at the Court Room to-morrow evening.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at 2 p.m. to-morrow, (Aug. 21st), on the public square.

J. B. DOE, Pres't.

A. A. JACKSON, Sec'y.

Afternoon Telegraph.

Our report this afternoon came so late that we are obliged to give a synopsis.

The rebels who were menacing Lexington are in full retreat south, and a Union force of 3,500 is pursuing them, with a fair prospect of overtaking and defeating them.

The New York Tribune has a report that Gen. Burnside is to command the united armies of McClellan and Pope.

The New York market is dull and drooping. Milwaukee club, \$1,250,000; Chicago spring, \$1,750,000.

Overland mail to Milwaukee leaves Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 A.M., and arrives Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and arrives Saturday evenings and Sundays at 3 P.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Rock County will meet in Convention, by their delegates, at the Court Room, in Myer's Block, City of Janesville, on Wednesday, the 17th day of September, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate candidates for county officers.

The respective towns and wards will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Avon	2 Bradford
Beloit City, 1st ward	2 Beloit
" 2d ward	2 Johnson
" 3d ward	2 La Prairie
Town of Beloit	2 Lima
Gibraltar	2 Marion
Custer	2 Newark
Fulton	2 Portage
Harmony	2 Plymouth
Janesville	2 Spring Valley
" 3d ward	2 Tipton
" 4th ward	3 Union

Dated August 14th, 1862.

J. H. PEASE, Republican
A. M. CARVER, County Committee
W. A. NORTON,

WAR MEETING.

At the war meeting held at the Court Room, last evening, the committees appointed to procure subscriptions to the bounty fund reported as follows:

First Ward	\$864 00
Second Ward	565 00
Third Ward, \$421; House and Lot,	580 00
" 50; Fanning Mill, \$20,	491 00
Fourth Ward,	580 00

Mr. John Lawler stated that he had received a recruiting commission and was raising an Irish company in this city, and extended an invitation to all to come for ward and sign his muster roll.

Mr. G. S. Strasberger stated that a few gentlemen, (whose names were not furnished at the secretary), had contributed the hand-some sum of \$350 to be given to this Irish company in addition to the city and county bounties.

James Niel, esq., called for donations for the same purpose, and the following sums were given:

E J Goodspeed	\$10 A Hanson
I S Love	10 M Johnson
O J Dearborn	5 Jacob Nelson
J A Tice	5 Richard Brown
J W Plato	5 H S Gilman
H S Conger	10 Aug Oatman
David Noggle	10 C B Caldwell
Wm MacLean	10 H N Comstock
G F Mosley	10 S T Lockwood
D McKee	5 G Williams
J M Burgess	10 James Harris
Dr Maloney	10 E H Andrews
W G Wheelock	10 J Sutherland
I C Sloan	10 H A Patterson
S Holdridge Jr	10 J & Clark
C G Williams	10 C P Peterson
R B Treat	10 N Hanson
Levi Alden	10 J R Bennett
J Sinclair	10 J Ford
K W Bemis	10 W B Noyes
A P Prichard	10 Chas Moseley
J C Fredendall	10 Z Guild
J L Alden	10 A P Lovejoy
Parrish & Storey	10 J B Hume
J B Cassiday	10 R F Marshall
Dann & Carle	10 T H Foster
Miles Doran	10 J M May, one of
J Roberts	10 Nash & Cutts' bat
Dr Pendleton	10 grain separators
Michael Hays	10 D & L B Moore
Lewis Ericson	5 C Harrison
J H Balch	5 L M Gilman
N Swager	5

\$500

Mr. C. H. Conrad stated that he had agreed to give one dollar each to the first twenty-five men who should enlist in the Irish company, and that he would agree to give one dollar each to the second twenty-five men who should enlist in that company.

Mr. J. W. Story, who had also given largely to this company, agreed that he would give the company \$100, in case it should be filled up this week.

On motion of I. C. Sloan, A. C. Bates and James Niel were appointed a committee to collect the foregoing donations.

On motion of I. C. Sloan, the committee appointed to collect such donations were authorized to apportion the same to such number of persons enlisting in such company as they might think proper, provided that the same should be equally apportioned to each person so enlisting.

On motion of H. Richardson, it was resolved that the business men close their places of business to-morrow at 9 o'clock a.m., and devote the remainder of the day to recruiting volunteers; that 25 guns be fired from the court house hill between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock a.m., and that at the same time the church bells be rung. H. Richardson, R. B. Treat and James M. Burgess were appointed a committee to see that the above resolution be carried into effect.

J. B. Cassiday and C. G. Williams were appointed a committee to go to the town of Janesville and request its co-operation with the city in raising the quota of the city and town.

J. M. Haselton, H. W. Collins and John Lawler were appointed a committee to invite the Rev. John Conroy to address the citizens of Janesville at the Court Room to-morrow evening.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at 2 p.m. to-morrow, (Aug. 21st), on the public square.

J. B. DOE, Pres't.

A. A. JACKSON, Sec'y.

REMOVAL!!

BAILEY'S

Boot and Shoe Store

Has been Removed

From No. 2 Myers' Block, to

WESTSIDE of MAIN STREET

1862

1862

Chicago and North Western Railway

Springing Arrangements.

On and after Monday May 26th, trains leave Janesville.

Accommodation Train, for Chicago, 7 A.M. & 3 P.M.

Night Express, " " 11 A.M. & 1 P.M.

Morning Train, " " 11 A.M. & 1 P.M.

Passenger Train, for Oshkosh, 7 A.M. & 3 P.M.

Night Express, " " 11 A.M. & 1 P.M.

Arrival at Berlin, Beaver Dam, Paragon City, Waukesha, La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points northward; west, Winona, Rockford, Peshtigo, Oconto, and points southward, at the passenger depot.

H. B. PATTERSON Agent.

Milwaukee Prairie du Chien Rail-

way.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after May 26th, trains from Milwaukee and

Prairie du Chien Railway will leave Janesville as follows:

Arrival at Janesville, 11 A.M. & 1 P.M.

Night Express, " " 11 A.M. & 1 P.M.

Morning Train, " " 11 A.M. & 1 P.M.

Passenger Train, for Oshkosh, 7 A.M. & 3 P.M.

Night Express, " " 11 A.M. & 1 P.M.

Arrival at Berlin, Beaver Dam, Paragon City, Waukesha, La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points northward; west, Winona, Rockford, Peshtigo, Oconto, and points southward, at the passenger depot.

H. B. PATTERSON Agent.

Milwaukee Prairie du Chien Rail-

way.

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH

EXPRESS & FREIGHT LINE.

MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, & ST. LOUIS.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

TOWARD'S GOOD & BETTER.

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST.

